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the name *subcantans** (p. 474) for the American species heretofore known as *cantans* Meig. The genitalia of our form are found to differ from those of the European species, specimens of which Dr. Felt has received from Dr. F. Meinert. This agrees with what we had anticipated (Journ. N. Y. ent. soc., xiii, 51, 1905) and we congratulate Dr. Felt on being able to demonstrate it. We notice some discrepancies between the figures of the genitalia of *fitchii* and *abfitchii* and our own figures of these species, recently published in this Journal. These concern the filament of the harpe, a very delicate structure, the shape of which may be apparently altered by differences in the excellence of the preparation. We think our figure of *fitchii* is the better, while Dr. Felt has evidently secured a better illustration of *abfitchii* than we did.

Notes on Some Jamaican Culicidæ. By M. GRABHAM, M.A., M.B., Government Medical Service, Jamaica, West Indies. Canadian Entomologist, xxxvii, 401-411, 1905.

We desire to notice Dr. Grabham's paper, principally because he has illustrated the very parts of the mosquito larvæ which we want to know about, and we are able to place nearly all the species he describes at once in our tables. But the larvæ do not agree with those that we have had (and in some cases described) under these names. We believe that in no case is there an agreement. Dr. Grabham describes *Uranotænia lowii* Theob., and *U. socialis* Theob., but we can not make either agree with Miss Mitchell's detailed separation of these forms as they occur in New Orleans. *Melanoconion atratus* Theob. does not agree; our larva has a pilose body and shorter air tube. *Culex confirmatus* Arrib. is widely different from the continental form; our larva is glabrous and the pecten of the air tube runs only half way. *Culex janitor* Theob., is still more different; we have a larva with a long air tube and antennal tuft at the outer fourth arising from a set-off as in *secutor*. *Culex microsquamosus* Theob. is a new species and the larva new to us. There can be no argument about this one. *Janthinosoma jonstonii* Grabham is described without larva. Now all this discrepancy means either that the larvæ are variable, in which case we can not separate one Culicid larva from another, or that somebody's determinations are faulty. Dr. Grabham's adults were, we presume,

* But the *stimulans* of Walker, heretofore referred to the synonymy of *cantans*, has yet to be accounted for.

determined by Mr. Theobald; ours were named by Mr. Coquillett. We invite these gentlemen to get together and compare notes.

Report and Yearbook of the Experiment Station Committee of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association for the year ending September 30, 1905. Honolulu, 1905.

This report appears to be from a committee of the experiment station in the planters' association, though no author is mentioned. A list of all the officers is given on the first page. There are a number of separately paged papers, of which only the entomological ones interest us here. These are Bulletin no. 1 — Leaf-hoppers and Their Natural Enemies, divided into parts :

Part I — Dryinidæ, by R. C. L. Perkins.

Part II — Epipyropidæ, by R. C. L. Perkins.

Part III — Stylopidæ, by R. C. L. Perkins.

Part IV — Pipunculidæ, by R. C. L. Perkins.

Part V — Forficulidæ, Syrphidæ and Hemerobiidæ, by F. W. Terry.

Part VI — Mymaridæ, Platygasteridæ; by R. C. L. Perkins.

Also two circulars by Perkins on the history and occurrence of the sugar cane leaf-hopper (*Perkinsiella saccharicida* Kirkaldy) and some diseases of cane especially considered in relation to the leaf-hopper pest and to the stripping of cane.

The part on Lepidoptera treats of the family Epipyropidæ, which Mr. Perkins proposes as new, but which we had already used (Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., 359, 1903). Three new genera and seven species are described (from Australia), and many new and highly interesting facts about the life histories and habits are recorded. Perhaps the most peculiar are that some of the species are parthenogenetic, while the newly hatched larva has a special structure and actively seeks its prey, the eggs being laid on plants. The larvæ seem to be true parasites, causing the death of the host. Mr. Perkins gives a synoptic table of the genera, but does not include the genus *Epipyrops* of Westwood, which we would do as follows. We would add a new genus, *Epipomponia*, proposed for our species *nawai* (Proc. ent. soc. Wash., vi, 19, 1904) described from Japan. In the bibliography Mr. Perkins could have added two notes published in the Proc. ent. soc. Wash., v, 180, 1903, and vi, 19, 1904.